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OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

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ANNUAL DINNER OF 1890



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ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANNUAL DINNER OF
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY, WHICH WAS
ALSO THE INAUGURAL DINNER OF PRESIDENT
SETH LOW, LL.D., TOGETHER WITH THE
SPEECHES AND A LIST OF THOSE PRESENT.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF
THE ASSOCIATION



DINNER COMMITTEE OF 1890.

1867. GEORGE G. DEWITT, Jr., Chairman.
1862. WILLIAM G. LATHROP, Jr.
1867. NICHOLAS FISH.
1872. JOHN K. REES.
1877. JOHN B. PINE.
1886. LINCOLN CROMWELL.
1882. WILLIAM S. SLOAN, Secretary.



ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ALUMNI OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

On Monday evening, February third, 1890, was held the largest and most successful dinner ever given by the Alumni of Columbia College. It was in all respects worthy of the Inauguration ceremonies of the morning at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The large dining-hall of the Hotel Brunswick was everywhere resplendent with the colors of Columbia. Broad stripes of blue and white material covered the walls in graceful folds, and garlands of blue and white formed a frieze, beneath which hung banners and flags, trophies of Saratoga and Henley, the Harlem and the Thames, encircling the rooms. Banks of ferns and growing plants placed in front of the mirrors were surmounted by crossed flags and palm branches. Blue and white cloths covered the tables, and in front of each guest was a little volume, beautifully bound, containing the programme of the day, the list of speakers, and the *menu*. In addition to the large number in the main hall nearly one hundred of the Alumni occupied the large corner room as an annex.

Frederic R. Coudert, '50, President of the Association, presided, and upon his right were seated President Low, '70, Provost William Pepper, President Charles Eliot, Professor Henry Drisler, '39, Rev. Eugene A. Tamm, S.T.D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, General Alexander S. Webb, President of the City College, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, and Mr. James W. Alexander, while upon his left were Bishop Potter, Chancellor Charles William Curtis, Mr. Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, President Francis L. Patton, President Charles K. Adams, Rev. Thos. S. Hastings,

President of the Union Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. Fairbairn, Rev. H. P. Putnam, D.D., Dr. Markoe, Vice-President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Professor Charles F. Chandler, Professor John W. Burgess. There were also seated on the Dais, William L. Boyd, '32, John Jay, '36, John J. Jenkins, '38, F. Hughson, '39, Abram S. Hewitt, '42, Robert Jaffray, '42, Edward Cooper, '45, Morgan Dix, '48, Elliot Sandford, '64 L., Prof. J. S. Newberry, Prof. Wm. P. Trowbridge, Prof. Thomas R. Price, Prof. Richmond M. Smith, Prof. Munroe Smith, Prof. F. J. Goodnow, George H. Baker, and H. F. J. Porter.

Besides the speakers, guests, and Alumni seated on the Dais, the following were present, the tables running parallel with the street, and table A being nearest to 27th Street :

E

Peter M. Pirnie, '44
Henry A. Bogert, '46
Edward M. Kellogg, '46
Lea Luquer, '51
Wm. H. Draper, '51

W. A. Johnson, '53
Wm. G. Farrington, '53
Wm. Irving Clark, '53
Charles S. Knox, '62
Joseph Larocque, '49

John M. Knox, '38
Edward S. Renwick, '39
C. A. Silliman, '50
Walter R. T. Jones, '50
A. F. Cushman, '50
Harmon Hendricks, '58
Marvin R. Vincent, '54
S. L. Woodford, '54
Benjamin L. Curtis, '55
Herbert B. Turner, '55
Wm. A. Perry, '55
Charles M. DaCosta, '55

Wm. G. Lathrop, Jr., '62

D

Hendricks, '56
Murry, '60
H. Messenger, '60
Emerson, '60
Waddington, '60
A. Boyd, '61
Whitehouse, '61
Mitchell, '61
Haight, '61
McNulty, '61
Lydig, '60
Benkard, Jr., '61

Russell Stebbins, Jr., '56
Abbott Brown, '56
Mandeville Mower, '56
E. F. Browning, '59
Cortlandt deP. Field, '59
Gouverneur Cruger, '59
Charles A. Jackson, '59
John Duer, '59
John Crosby Brown, '59
George W. Maynard, '59
Wm. Lummis, '59
William L. Raymond, '59

J. Howard Van Amringe, '60

F

D. S. Everson, '64	Frederic W. Stevens, '64
F. B. Van Kleeck, '63	John N. Beekman, '64
R. Stuyvesant, '63	John F. Butterworth, '64
Walter Satterlee, '63	F. W. Jackson, '64
James H. Aldrich, '63	Wm. H. Butterworth, '64
Henry Y. Satterlee, '63	Gerard Beekman, '64
R. M. Henry, '63	Charles S. Bull, '64
Wm. M. Martin, '63	William G. Low, '65
Wm. H. Willis, '63	James F. Maury, '65
Charles W. Ogden, '62	
Charles D. Fuller, '62	Abm. Van Santvoord, '65
C. B. Mitchell, '62	George G. Kip, '65
George G. DeWitt, Jr., '67	

G

George B. Johnson, '67 ^m	Julius Sachs, '67
James M. Bruce, '66	A. E. Vanderpoel, '67
A. C. Merriam, '66	J. Henry Work, '67
George P. Smith, '66	H. E. Pierrepont, '67
A. Floyd Delafield, '66	John D. Quackenbos, '68
Julien T. Davies, '66	Richard S. Bacon, '59
Horace Stetson, '66	B. H. Campbell, '68
M. D. Getty, '66	James P. Swain, '68
Clarence Brainerd, '66	William Mitchell, '68
James L. Wells, '65	F. DeP. Foster, '68
H. R. Beekman, '65	John McL. Nash, '68
George W. Folsom, '67	William M. Sloane, '68
Nicholas Fish, '67	

H^a

Chalmers Wood, '75	Thomas L. Ogden, '60
Walter Ogden, '70	John A. Smedberg, '69
Deming B. Smith, '70	Ludlow Ogden, '72
F. D. Harmon, '71 L.	James B. Murray, '75 L.
Arthur Ingraham, '70	Charles H. Knox, '72
R. Fulton Cutting, '71	Dennistoun Wood, '70
Brander Matthews, '71	Frank D. Sturges, '70
Wm. M. Geer, '69	George L. Peabody, '70
Oscar S. Straus, '71	John C. O'Connor, '70, L.
Henry C. Sturges, '69	C. DeR. Moore, '73
Charles A. Peabody, Jr., '69	G. M. Speir, Jr., '73
W. Bayard Cutting, '69	Frank L. Henry, '82
Robert C. Cornell, '74	Robt Waller, Jr., '71

C

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Charles E. Pellew, '84 M. | D. J. Leary, '81 M. |
| H. T. Vulte, '81 M. | E. C. Fiallos, '83 M. |
| Charles G. Curtis, '81 M. | F. B. Crocker, '82 M. |
| Arthur H. Elliott, '81 M. | A. R. Ledoux, '74 M. |
| J. H. B. Browning, '80 M. | J. G. Mattison, '80 M. |
| H. A. Robinson, '80 M. | J. L. Greenleaf, '80 M. |
| H. H. Hendricks, '80 M. | N. L. Britton, '79 M. |
| A. L. Beebe, '80 M. | J. B. Mackintosh, '77 M. |
| Elwyn Waller, '70 M. | E. G. Love, '76 M. |
| F. R. Hutton, '73 | S. B. Newberry, '78 M. |
| George E. Harding, '67 M. | J. T. Williams, '73 M. |
| H. S. Monroe, '69 M. | P. de P. Ricketts, '71 M. |
| F. Augustus Schermerhorn, '68 M. | |

B

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| N. Murray Butler, '82 | Charles A. Clark, '77 |
| John B. Pine, '77 | W. Van V. Powers, '77 |
| Walter Howe, '70 L. | Henry L. Bogert, '78 |
| James W. Pryor, '78 | Randolph Hurry, '75 |
| T. Monroe Davis, '78 | J. A. Browning, '75 |
| Frank Drisler, '74 | Lefferts Strebeigh, '73 |
| Spencer Aldrich, '74 | George N. Williamson, '73 |
| Alfred Meyer, '74 | B. McE. Whitlock, '73 |
| Edward S. Rapallo, '74 | A. B. Simonds, '73 |
| George C. Kobbe, '74 | George Sherman, '75 |
| Charles R. Buckley, '74 | H. R. Marshall, '75 |
| Geo F. Butterworth, '74 | Clarence R. Conger, '71 |
| F. W. Hinrichs, '74 | John K. Rees, '72 |

I

Richard T. Bang, '76	F. W. Holls, '78
David Calman, '76	Jefferson Seligman, '78
W. E. Page, '76	Mornay Williams, '78
P. Henry Dugro, '76	H. E. Gregory, '78
Louis C. Raegener, '76	B. Farquhar Curtis, '78
Theodore F. Lozier, '76	C. DeH. Brower, '78
Isidore S. Korn, '77	Wm. H. Russell, '78
Marlborough Churchill, '77	John L. Bogert, '78
Wesley Harper, '77	W. E. Verplanck, '76
John Murray Mitchell, '77	N. P. Schenck, '76
I. A. Sprague, '76	J. E. Hindon Hyde, '76
I. N. Seligman, '76	Leighton Williams, '76
Jasper T. Goodwin, '76.	

A

Sidney G. Ashmore, '72	Charles A. O'Neill, '80
Richard Gottheil, '81	George E. Blackwell, '80
Wm. C. Demorest, '81	F. L. Marshall, '80
E. T. Roberts, '81	Sidney B. Stuart, '80
R. A. Anthony, '81	Wm. G. Bates, '80
Edward Riggs, '81	L. H. King, '80
Thos. D. Rambaut, '81	W. Harris Roome, '80
Edward Hinman, '81	H. A. Kingsbury, '79
F. Benedict Herzog, '81	E. R. A. Seligman, '79
Wm. A. Dunning, '81	Stephen G. Williams, '81
Frank Rees, '74 M.	Charles A. Moran, '81
H. T. Peck, '81	Wm. Fellowes Morgan, '80
William S. Sloan, '82	

M

Michael Pupin, '83	Edgar J. Levey, '83
F. E. Laimbeer, '83	A. Gudeman, '83
A. V. Williams Jackson, '83	I. H. Schmelzel, '83
G. F. Thomson, '83	A. P. Quimby, '83
George B. Hussey, '84	D. L. Gibbens, '81
H. S. Hathaway, '84	John Webber, Jr., '82
Joseph W. Cushman, '84	Edwin J. Gillies, '82
F. E. Buckingham, '84 M.	Louis D. Ray, '82
C. Van V. Powers, '82 M.	Wm. O. Wiley, '82
S. B. Downes, '82 M.	Chas. H. Simonds, '82
J. H. Wainwright, '82 M.	E. de P. Livingston, '82
Marshall Orme Wilson, '82	
Rowland P. Keasbey, '82	

ANNEX.

D. LeR. Dresser, '89 M.	T. T. P. Luquer, '89 M.	Graham Lusk, '87 M.	C. H. Smyth, Jr., '88 M.
M. B. Holt, '89 M.	Henry G. Atha, '89 M.	W. C. A. Ferguson, '87 M.	E. Gudeman, '87 M.
J. S. Montgomery, '89	Augustus Smith, '89 M.	F. M. Simonds, '87 M.	C. H. Davis, '87, M.
Willard V. King, '89	T. H. Harrington, '89 M.	L. Morgan, '88 M.	L. McL. Luquer, '87 M.
R. Johnson, '89	L. W. Ely, '89	J. W. Cromwell, Jr., '89 M.	H. H. Porter, Jr., '86 M.
E. Floyd Jones, Jr., '89	A. E. Montgomery, '89	Henry Parsons, '88 M.	F. J. H. Merrill, '85 M.
Henry S. Harper, '88	Hammond Odell, '89	George Provost, '89 M.	J. H. Janeway, Jr., '86 M.
Benson B. Sloan, '88	Lloyd Warren, '88	Wm. H. Weeks, Jr., '89 M.	Wm. H. Stuart, '86 M.
J. P. Gilford, '88	C. H. Young, '88	O. B. Hébert, '88 M.	Wm. F. Ward, '87
Henry B. Ely, '88	B. D. Woodward, '88	Allen W. Dow, '88 M.	J. H. Holden, '87
W. L. Bogert, '88	R. C. Bunzl, '88	Wm. R. Powell, '88	Sam Sloan, Jr., '87
Douglass Ewell, '88	R. T. Wilson, Jr., '87	G. S. Percival, '88 M.	G. H. Gilman, '87
Wm. Volkel, '86	Anthony Arnoux, '86	Jos. B. Taylor, '88 M.	M. G. Gennert, '87
A. F. Baldwin, '86	Ruford Franklin, '86	H. Strebeigh, '87	E. L. Burrill, '85
L. McCormack, '86	A. Turnbull, '86	Geo. B. Bates, '87	W. W. Sturges, '85
E. B. Hart, Jr., '86	Jos. Lawrence, '86	W. L. Dusenberry, '85 M.	W. F. Chase, '85
Edw. De Witt, '86	J. G. Baldwin, Jr., '85	A. C. Bernheim, '85 P. S.	T. B. Gilford, Jr., '85
S. T. Gilford, '86	Geo. E. Throop, '85	A. P. Heinze, '85	W. Van Kleeck, '85
G. W. Garth, '86			F. T. Warburton, '85.
W. A. Meikleham, '86			Thos. S. Fiske, Jr., '85
M. L. Earle, '86		H. K. Knapp, '85	
	Lincoln Cromwell, '86		

The formal Toasts and Speakers were as follows :—

Address of Welcome :

Frederic R. Coudert, '50.

“ Columbia College : ”

President Low, '70.

“ The Ideal University : ”

Provost Pepper.

“ Columbia and the Intellectual Life of New York : ”

Chancellor George William Curtis.

“ Columbia and the City of Brooklyn : ”

Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D.

“ Columbia and Mercantile New York : ”

Charles S. Smith.

“ Columbia of the Future : ”

Bishop Potter.

Informal responses were also made by

President Eliot and

James W. Alexander, President of
the Princeton Club.

After an excellent dinner had been enjoyed, Mr. Coudert rose and said :

“ Before we open our usual intellectual proceedings, I desire, as representing the Alumni Association, to tender my heartfelt and sincere thanks in your behalf to the eminent and distinguished gentlemen who have honored us with their presence to-day; and if I do represent the body and soul of the Association, I am very sure that in the triumph of this day's proceedings there is nothing that has touched you more—for there is nothing that has touched me more—than the earnest unanimity with which men of the highest eminence in this country and of the most pressing duties have testified their regard and respect, and may I not say affection, for Columbia, by coming to spend this day with us. If there were in the hearts of any

Columbia men any thing like petty jealousy and envy, it would melt away before such an exhibition of good-fellowship and union and honest friendship. Indeed, I can hardly dissociate the triumph of to-day from the honor of to-day, in this gracious presence of men who are the superiors of all other men, may I say, but themselves.

“With this preface, having written an address for the press, which makes me comparatively indifferent as to what I shall say provided it be not the same as I have written, I will proceed to make my annual report. And in order to satisfy you that this is really an extraordinary occasion in the fullest sense of the word, I shall not indulge in any misdirected, though deserved, terms of eulogy on the subject of *the* Class of '50; nor shall I find words of reproach, however well merited, for the Trustees; though I may be quite sure that my speech will thereby lack its usual merit and fail to present its chief claims to success. But I am willing thus to contribute my mite to-day, even at my own cost, to the success of Columbia.

“This is a great day for Columbia. I have heard that said many times before, but I know that it is expected that I shall repeat it. It is as your instrument and your voice that I again say that it is a great day for Columbia, and having said it, abandon it to its fate, for there is nothing particularly inspiring to me in that truism. Of course it is a great day for Columbia, but I prefer to say that it is a great day for New York. Those of us who have been born and bred on this little island that we love, who know that the doctors are right when they say on every public occasion that it is a malarial district, and yet who entertain in our hearts the warmest affection for every inch of marsh upon the island,—we say and think that it is a greater day for the city of New York. My learned and distinguished friend on my right [Mr. Low] knew this, though he would have realized even better how truly he was speaking if the snows of age had marred the beauty of his head. That New York has, under wise guidance and tuition, awakened to the full dignity and understanding of

what it means to have a College like this, abundantly, honestly, judiciously, and faithfully attending to all the intellectual wants of her citizens, is proved by the reception given us to-day, a reception that does even more honor to the city than it does to the College. Let this then be marked in white as a great day for both—for New York has taken a step towards recognition of the great debt which it owes to Columbia.

“ Even had not the best men of the town turned out *en masse*, and the press reporter sharpened his quill, Columbia, and the Columbia celebration would have been here, and we should have presented the vigorous champion who has just entered the arena, and who will carry the blue and the white over many a field to honor and glory and victory. That a purely intellectual celebration, such as ours of to-day, should have attracted notice or created interest, is a matter calculated to puzzle the philosophical observer. No brawny athlete has exhibited his prowess, no maimed warrior has limped in disabled splendor from a well fought field. Young and lusty throats have not grown hoarse because a meteoric ball had been checked in its career by a masterly stroke, or smothered in a frantic embrace, or defended as Leonidas with his three hundred did the honor of his native state. Despite the absence of these tumultuous attractions, our Columbia has for to-day fixed the attention of our people on herself! Let no man say after this that Columbia has been entirely wrong, if she has persisted in the wholesome belief that the cultivation of the intellect should occupy a reasonable place in the curriculum of a College—at least of this one College.

“ Our young President, in the enthusiasm of his office,—I think he had hardly donned the robes which become him so well,—this day undertook to affiancé our young University to the great municipality of the western continent, and in fitting and eloquent terms he did it. Marriage is sometimes considered to be a failure, a proposition in which I do not concur. Marriage is not, never has been, and never will be a failure. The failure is on the part of the people

who get married. And if a marriage ceremony, like an acid operating in the hands of a skilful chemist on gold or silver, brings out the flaws in the metal of a man or a woman, then marriage surely is not to be blamed, but rather our poor humanity that needs more education. Let us therefore hope that the efforts of our young President have not been in vain. Most eloquently has he told us how those two had been joined together and ought never to be put asunder. I have heard the same thing preached by one of the most accomplished children of Columbia, a gentleman whom we always hail with delight and listen to with admiration and respect; and I have heard the eloquent voice of Abram S. Hewitt in the same way, in the same tones, and with the same eloquence—I can say no more—urge the same lesson upon us: that the city of New York and Columbia College *ought* to be indissolubly united. If that union proves a failure, let no blame rest upon Columbia's fair fame or good-will. If there is incompatibility of temper, it must be that the richest and most prosperous cities in America lacks the qualities essential to make a well assorted union. Philip II., a gentleman for whom I have not much tender consideration or respect,—still my prejudices might have worn out on a personal acquaintance,—once said: 'Time and I against any two.' Aye! and New York and Columbia against any dozen.

"Here please let me interject for this upper table a word of apology. It may be that these terms of excessive self-laudation may not appear in excellent taste to our honored guests. If so, I apologize for you who tempt me to say these things. Yet I know that they will bear with us, and if we think much of our Columbia, if we magnify her beauties and her virtues, we none the less honor the giants of Harvard, and Yale, and Princeton, and the rest of those who do such gallant work for the glory of America.

"But I should be remiss in the performance of my official duty if, in some form or other, I did not give admonition to some person or other, and, as I love a shining mark, I

will take our President to task to-night. I do not know that I shall have another opportunity to impress upon him the importance of one of his principal functions. We do not intend to absolve him from the duty of proving before the world that the youth of New York, under the wise guidance of our Alma Mater, are ready to contest the palm of victory on every field. Our champions have not left their ability in the physical department of modern education to conjecture. They have their records on lake and river and field to show that they need ask no odds of our vigorous rivals and need not rest upon the distinction of superior scholarship alone to honor their parent. Little as we may care for those splendors of physical prowess in themselves, what a grand thing it is to see a splendid temple encasing a beautiful mind! It is not enough to make the education of the minds and morals of our youth a predominant subject of concern; it must not be forgotten that they have bodies and blood and muscle as well. It must be remembered that there is a growing belief that Olympian games were good things in themselves and produced great results. Give our boys a chance to vindicate themselves by proving that the city thoroughbred is equal to any strain on body or mind that may be borne by his rural brother. Columbia need fear no dishonorable defeat; her rivals and friends will be worthy and manly champions, and this is the field—this, our great city. Our President may, and I believe that he can, make this great city of New York the rendezvous and the home of the finest athletic sports of the country. For, let it be well understood, Columbia will never be satisfied with mediocrity. She has enjoyed that long enough. She has reached the point where she must move backward or forward, and she will not move backward. And then with Columbia well armed and thoroughly equipped—ready like Minerva for all occasions where combined wisdom and courage are required—she may look for the harvest which she will be entitled to reap. Her benefactions must be felt from one end of the continent to the other; I see no boundary which she shall have

to fear in her attempts to enlarge the mind and soul of our people. The age is hungry for progress; the victories of yesterday are forgotten in the flush of to-morrow's dawn; it is a necessity that each victory should be a stepping-stone to something better and newer and greater. I am convinced that Columbia, established as she is, with so many problems solved—forever, let us hope,—starting with renewed and freshened vigor on her intellectual path of distinction and greatness, can not only equal but lead all the other institutions in the country. And first she can leaven and save this metropolis. This is not the home of cold and calculating commerce alone; it is the temple where every divinity worthy of adoration may be worshipped, and where every enthusiast may find wherewith to feed his enthusiasm.

"I think I have admonished our President sufficiently, and with your permission, in order that he may not have room for meditation and escape, I call upon him now: The President."

President Low in rising was greeted with prolonged cheering, and it was some moments before he could proceed:

"*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Alumni:* I am glad that the Chairman of the evening expressed our feelings of satisfaction and of pride that so many distinguished men have honored Columbia by their presence to-day. That is well. I want to say from the personal point of view how gratifying it has been to me in entering upon an entirely new field, as I do to-day, to be strengthened by such an evidence of good feeling and kindness on the part of the Presidents of so many of our sister colleges. I hope it is significant of a working together on our part along the whole line, so that the cause of education in the whole country shall be the stronger for this meeting, not in New York only, but wherever our influence may reach.

"Your cordial greeting does me good. It is the evidence that in the new work to which I have been called I shall have your hearty support. The Alumni of a college are important to it in more ways than one. If they take pride

in it the community in which it is reflects that pride. If they are indifferent to it their indifference is equally fatal. Columbia, through its situation in a great city, is beset with at least this difficulty, that it cannot hope to be proportionately of the same importance as it might be in a smaller city. On the other hand, Columbia has this real advantage, that it is in the midst of a community where a quite unusual number of its Alumni are influential men. There is every thing to be hoped from a situation like this, when Alumni and College work together to commend the College to the affection and the pride of the city. As I have discussed the College this morning in its broader aspects, you will not expect from me to-night a similar treatment. I have thought that I could do no better this evening than to acquaint you precisely with Columbia's financial position. We want to take not only you but New York into our confidence. There is a widespread feeling in the community that Columbia is immensely rich—so rich that it is the last institution in New York which need be thought of by those who wish to give money for educational purposes. Columbia has a large endowment, but it is not so large as to measure fully up to her grand opportunity. There is no way to substitute for the erroneous impression the right one half so effective as to acquaint the community with the exact situation. When our condition is understood of all men a fair judgment can be formed as to whether we do not meet our opportunities in a manner to entitle us to further support. So long as our position is misunderstood we are as likely to be praised when we do not deserve it as we are to be blamed when we are at fault. The endowment of Columbia College comes from two pieces of property in the city of New York, one down-town, in the neighborhood of College Place, being the site originally occupied by the College, and the other up-town, stretching from Forty-seventh Street to Fifty-first Street, with the exception of the Fifth Avenue front, between Forty-eight and Forty-ninth streets, and running through from the Fifth Avenue to within one hundred feet of the Sixth Avenue. The first

piece of property was given to the College by Trinity Church in 1755 ; the second piece of property was given to the College by the State of New York in 1814. Five years afterwards these up-town lands were valued at \$5,000. With the exception of small sums of money contributed in England about the time of the formation of the College, and of other small sums granted by the Legislature to make good to the College its losses during the Revolutionary War, these two pieces of property represent substantially all that the College has ever received until very recent years, except from the fees of its students.

“The first point to which I ask your attention is the fact that the Trustees of the College have managed their estate in such a way as to hold on to most of it for the benefit of the College through all the vicissitudes of this long period. In this respect they have at least been more fortunate than many others similarly situated. The consequence is that the College faces the future to-day with its estate practically unimpaired and entirely unencumbered, and because this is the case the College is able to command at the moment still further enlargement of its work. The method by which this result has been obtained accounts for one feature of the College experience not understood by all. From the beginning the College has leased its land on ground leases having many years to run. As a consequence the College income has grown by great leaps at long intervals. But the charges upon the College springing from assessments for the cutting through of streets, the laying of sewers, and the general transformation of country property into city property have pressed upon the College in times past with a growing burden year by year. Not to go into the distant past, the result of this situation was, what I stated in one of my addresses this morning, that prior to 1867 there had not been a year with a single exception for many years when Columbia had not spent more than its income. It was, in fact, compelled to part with one block of its Fifth Avenue front in order to preserve the rest. Ever since I have been in the Board, until substantially the present time, the Col-

lege has been obliged to sail close-hauled. It had expanded its educational work so fully up to the measure of its ability that further growth was out of the question until the upper estate, which was leased during the war, should be producing an income based upon modern values. In order to keep the architectural department, for example, up to the creditable standard which it has displayed, one of our Trustees during a series of years supplied it with \$13,000 out of his own pocket. A year or two ago a settlement was happily made with the tenants on the upper estate, and the College is now receiving an income based upon the present value of the property. The consequence is that our income to-day is about \$100,000 greater than our present basis of expense. Naturally it will stay so only until we can determine how most wisely to use it. But while we realize this fact with gratitude, the Trustees are keenly aware that the College is now face to face with a situation which has never confronted it before. It always has been reasonable to expect hitherto that every new adjustment of rentals would enlarge the income of the College. No man to-day can say with assurance that either the upper estate or the lower will bring a larger return twenty-one years from now than it does to-day. We may have the experience which the Sailors' Snug Harbor has had—the wave may pass over us and leave our property of less value than before. New inventions, on the other hand, may greatly increase its value or correspondingly diminish it. In other words, the Trustees believe that they must deal with their present large increase of income upon the theory that the income of the College from its present estate is as large as it is ever likely to be. Our problem, therefore, is exactly this: so to use this added income as to command the co-operation and help of New York for added growth. See what the last increase of income such as I have described did for the College. All the new buildings upon the College block have been built out of it and paid for. The College itself has been converted from a small College into the great institution which you see to-day. Already we have begun

the work of enlargement with our new means. The course in electrical engineering with its new building and equipment, the third year in the Law School with its demand for new and enlarged instruction, are the first-fruits of this added power.

“The question which I wish to put to the Alumni is this, and through them I put it also to all who have pride in New York: Must Columbia at the present time divert its income to the erection of buildings, or will the New York of to-day provide the accommodation of bricks and mortar which the College needs? You will perceive, upon a moment’s reflection, that the College is in position to make immediately effective for educational purposes any gifts of buildings which are placed at our disposal. But if out of our income we are obliged to divert a large amount every year in order to provide the plant in which and with which to do our work, it is manifest that the educational growth of the institution must be to that extent limited. Am I not right in believing that Columbia is justified in asking the New York of to-day to provide the enlarged accommodations which the present demands? Will not our own Alumni, or some of the people of New York who value such work as Columbia is trying to do, and who have high conceptions of the position New York ought to take as an intellectual centre—will not such people give to the College the brick and the mortar, so that the endowments from the past may be used entirely and directly as an educational power? Dr. McCosh told me the other day that in his inaugural address as President of Princeton he stated that Princeton needed a gymnasium. He devoted to it but a single sentence, but that sentence echoed and re-echoed throughout the building in the enthusiastic response of those who heard it. Almost immediately two citizens of New York, still living, gave to Princeton the gymnasium that it needed. We at Columbia need a gymnasium. In my view no college in the country needs it so much, because in New York the opportunities for exercise are restricted by the conditions of city life. It is said that

there are gymnasiums all about us. So there are. But they are not altogether convenient to us, neither are they adequate; and if we wish the College spirit to be strong in our young men we must have a gymnasium where the College students can get their exercise together and develop and strengthen the College ties, which, under city conditions, sometimes sit so loosely. I suppose such a gymnasium of adequate size would cost, with the land, in the neighborhood of \$250,000. Think what it means to divert a sum like that from the revenues of the College for such a purpose. Of course the College might borrow the money, but that means simply that it spreads the payment over a term of years. If we build it ourselves, payment must come ultimately out of our endowments. Many colleges have received gifts of gymnasiums. No college that I think of has been willing to erect one out of its scholastic funds.

"You alluded, Mr. Chairman, to the importance of athletics, and you expressed the hope that something might be done on the part of the authorities to show their appreciation of the importance of physical training as well as of intellectual. I am happy to be able to say, as the spokesman of the Trustees, that they have already shown themselves in sympathy with these views. At their last meeting they unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That the Trustees authorize and permit the use of the premises belonging to the College, known as the Wheelock property, situated near One Hundred and Sixty-first (161st) Street and Ridge Road, or so much thereof as may be necessary for athletic purposes, from and after the first day of May, 1890, during the pleasure of the Board, under such regulations as may from time to time be approved by the Trustees; *provided*, however, that on or before the first day of March, 1890, assurances be given satisfactory to the Finance Committee that a sufficient sum of money has been raised and will be contributed to the College to lay out said grounds without expense to the College, and in such manner as the Finance Committee may deem suitable.

“ ‘*Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be directed to include in the budget for the next fiscal year the estimated expense of keeping said grounds in order, and of maintaining a suitable person as custodian.

“ ‘*Resolved*, That in case the said premises be laid out for athletic grounds, and the money needed for that purpose be subscribed by friends of the College, if the said Wheelock property be sold at any future time, the Trustees will devote to athletic purposes in some other form an amount out of the proceeds of such sale equal to the amount so subscribed.’

“ May I not hope that, through the way thus opened to us, the commencement of this new administration may be marked by a successful effort to unify and consolidate the athletic interests of the College, while at the same time surrounding them with conditions which will tend to preserve athletics at Columbia from degenerating into professional sports? The matter is in our hands, gentlemen. There is the tender on the part of the Trustees. There is the simple condition of the necessary funds to put the grounds in proper order. In a College so noted for its classical spirit as our Alma Mater, may I venture to leave the subject, and to resume my seat, with this quotation from the wisdom of the ancients: ‘The gods help those who help themselves.’ ”

The College cheer was repeated again and again as President Low took his seat.

Mr. Coudert: “ Of course, of course. Horace has provided for the occasion; he has said, ‘Count every dollar that we can get as gain. Whether it comes in small sums or in large ones, it is gain.’ Before calling upon the next speaker, let me say for myself that if I did injustice to a Trustee who gave thirteen thousand dollars out of his own pocket for any object connected with the College, I must plead ignorance; but even if I had known it I could have accounted for it only by saying that he had ceased to be a Trustee and had risen to the distinction of being a banker.

“ Before we proceed to the next regular toast, a very brief historical narrative may be necessary. When Columbia first started in life she was poor, and she kept it up a long time afterward. She was so extremely poor that it took her a great many days to get born. The consequence was that by a combination with a sister university who was just as poor as herself, and just as anxious to see the light, a law was passed providing that that University and Columbia might go into respectable mendicancy—that is just what I mean—respectable mendicancy. And so they went from door to door collecting money. Whether a distribution, equitable and just to both, ever took place—I do not know. But I do know that a gentleman by the name of Benjamin Franklin was largely interested in the other concern; he was very sharp at a bargain, and he thought that honesty to his employer was the best policy. Now I will call upon Dr. Pepper to respond to the next toast, ‘The Ideal University.’ ”

Provost Pepper then arose and said :

“ Mr. Chairman and Alumni of Columbia : The story to which your Chairman alludes should be told to a finish, in common fairness to Benjamin Franklin. The respectable mendicancy of Columbia and the University of Pennsylvania was a fact, I am sorry to say. As regards the latter institution I may say that it terminated, in a satisfactory solution; and the statement of President Low leads us to infer that the establishment of Columbia College is indebted to that same begging expedition, which was conducted by Mr. Jay on your part and the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania on the part of the latter, a charter for which has come into my possession this year, under the royal sign-manual, assigning the objects and the original boundaries. A receipt for the sums collected is given, also for the equitable distribution of those sums, Mr. Chairman, signed by Mr. Jay on your part, and by William Smith on the part of the University. For that purpose I would be most happy to see you there and show it to you.

“ I gladly assume that I have been favored with a request

to respond to this sentiment, solely because I have the honor to be connected officially with the University of Pennsylvania, an institution whose foundation and history present such close analogies with those of her twin sister, Columbia College. Alike in the brilliant success of their early years, and in the serious reverses which befell them during the last quarter of the last century, they have been forced to struggle for the recovery of their early prominence in the midst of great communities absorbed in industrial and commercial pursuits, and profoundly tainted with prejudice against these institutions on account of supposed aristocratic and sectarian tendencies. These long decades of probation have passed; the services which have been rendered to these communities are beginning to be generally and gratefully acknowledged; and the closing years of this century find us in a position of such assured strength as to justify the brightest hopes and broadest plans for the future.

“I would gladly speak of the courageous work done by the men who, as Trustees or Professors, have advanced the fame and prosperity of Columbia to the proud position she occupies to-night. To but one can I venture to allude, and I know you will anticipate the allusion, for to omit mention of the illustrious Barnard would be to fail in loyal duty to one whose long life of unselfish devotion and wise zeal in the cause of education—in the broadest and highest and freest sense of the term—was for years an inspiration and an example to the nation. Not only in Columbia College—even when it is Columbia University, as it soon must be—will his memory be cherished, but in all places where lofty ideals of university work are upheld.

“It is of such ideals that I am called upon to speak to-night. I can say nothing upon the inspiring theme which has not many times been far better said. But I cannot refuse the chance of affirming my belief that such ideals, remote and impracticable as they have been considered, are among the things which many of us here will live to see realized; and, more than this, that their realization is of

absolutely vital importance to the elevation of our national life and to the perpetuity of our national institutions.

“I do not care to discuss the question whether the ideal university will most readily be developed in a small town, where the university is the town, or in a great city, where the university can be but one of the forces influencing the life of the vast community. No two institutions which are really alive and growing can be alike. Each will respond to special impulses, and will develop a purely individual type and character. The essence of a university is a breadth of view embodied in its organization, which makes it keep touch with all the intellectual needs of the people; an atmosphere of freedom, which encourages individuality and original thought; and a richness of equipment in library and museum and laboratory, which stimulates research and investigation. The tendency to conservatism in such an institution is inevitable; the danger is of too tenacious adherence to tradition and of blind disregard of the tendencies and needs of each new generation. The more closely in touch it is with a great community—the current of whose life-blood is thick with seething thoughts and plans—the less likely is conservatism to harden into apathy.

“Such an institution, devoted to the study of all truth, must, of necessity, be religious, but cannot be denominational. However it may be where a state religion dominates education, in this country, at least, where free government, free religion, and free education are our priceless heritage, the university, just as the public school, must be kept absolutely aloof from denominationalism of all kind. When a university is then fortunate enough to be seated in a great community, it should assert itself as a power in the moral and religious life of that community. There is missionary work to be done in every quarter, and there are schemes of conjoint work by the clergy and laymen of all denominations, which will find no surer rallying-point and no more zealous body of assistants than in the university.

“It is difficult to compute the resources needed for the work of a great university. If it is to draw to it the great

scholars of the world; to accumulate the treasures of the past and the present, and illustrate knowledge in all its branches; to provide ample endowment for research and for scientific publications, and to enable worthy students to do advanced work freely or at nominal cost; the annual cost of maintenance must be large—many times larger than the total income of any American university to-day. But if it is seated where it may do not only this, but may also make itself the true centre of a vast community, influencing profoundly its social life, and elevating and quickening its intellectual life, there is needed not only vast material resources, but the widest and most generous co-operation.

“There are vast libraries and museums of art, of archæology, and of science which need some bond of union to render their treasures more available and useful. There are many learned societies whose valuable collections and important proceedings lose much of their just effect because they are accessible or even known to but a few. The university is the natural centre for all such. Rapid transit removes the objections; the advantages are too many and obvious to bear mention. The community must be appealed to, be instructed, be interested in the work of the university. There are agencies for the extension of university influence which suggest themselves at once. The university should be the purveyor of the best and most attractive public lectures, and should be the leading patron of art and of music. Associations which owe their dignity and their permanent vitality to their connection with the university will readily spring up, and, while imposing no tax upon its resources, will carry on this university extension work not only in the community immediately surrounding but in many outlying centres.

“The constituency of our universities is not restricted to any class; nor are they conducted for the profit or benefit of any special group of people. It is likely that they are the most unselfish, the most truly charitable, and the most truly democratic of our institutions. So it will result that the ideal university will become more and more a federation

of all the forces which work for the advancement and elevation of society, and its life will become mingled with that of all kindred institutions, and with that of the entire community.

“ Every people have their standards and their ideals. We Americans know well the value of material success, but it is not true that our highest standards are commercial ones. The mere possession of wealth must inevitably confer less distinction as its possessors become more numerous. But the wise use of wealth, the gifts of genius and the acquirements of learning; the fine qualities of personal character and of public-spirited citizenship,—these challenge our highest admiration, as they have that of all vigorous and progressive nations. And it is precisely these excellences that the influence of an university fosters and develops. The time has passed when the most interesting questions about university work are whether Greek or German is the more useful study. For now it may be fairly claimed—and I say this more emphatically because I quote the evidence of one whose authority will not be doubted—that ‘we require of our universities that they shall equip and thoroughly train American citizens.’ We are trying, in this country, an experiment in civilization of grand proportions and commensurate risk. Even if the tide of immigration has begun to ebb, there are elements in the problem before us well calculated to arouse anxiety. We are trying the incomparable experiment of trusting to the power of education, religious and secular, to enable sixty millions of people to govern themselves.

“ The man on horseback is less than a spectre here, and the immense part which the army and navy play in the national life of other countries is barely recognized with us. The absence of the throne and the aristocracy omits conservative elements which must be replaced, and which can hardly be said to be replaced by our political forces. When the separate sects of Protestantism shall federate, if not unite, in support, at least, of organized charity and universal free education, we shall have a constructive power of irre-

sistible magnitude. But, for the moment, it may be safely claimed that the development of our university system towards an ideal extension is second in importance to none of the practical questions of our national life. Alumni of Columbia, have I sketched in this poor fashion any thing that calls up the great work which lies clearly before you? Nowhere in America can the ideal university be more fully realized than in this great city. Nowhere could a community find a leader better equipped with ability, experience, and enthusiasm than he in whose honor we are assembled to-night. One of yourselves, he has already shown what service his love for Alma Mater prompts. Raised to a position of commanding influence, he needs but your loyal support to insure the co-operation of the entire community and the success of his boldest and largest plans. Let us remember, too, that the extraordinary interest we see manifested here is only the local expression of what is a widespread feeling. The Alumni of Harvard, of Yale, of Michigan, of Minnesota, are as truly rejoiced at the brilliant prospects of Columbia's future as you can be.

"The more colleges and universities we have the better. There is work for them all, and there is money enough to endow them all richly. Let each strive hard for the attainment of the loftiest ideal it can set up. Different as their development must be, they will all at heart be one, and will all be loyal to the common cause. But I confess that the splendid system of American colleges and universities will seem to me incomplete until we have at Washington a great university, free from political as well as from denominational influence, and representing, if not actually administered by, the leading institutions of the land. Just as the ideal university may be viewed as an individual, as an aggregation of many colleges, and a federation of all kindred institutions accessible, so I hope to see, as the ideal national university, an university of universities, formed as the central government is formed, by the federation of many independent institutions, planted strongly at the capital of the nation; using the unequalled collections which are forming

there for the prosecution of the highest studies under the most eminent masters, and proclaiming to the world that among the ideals which we Americans hold by is that of education, thorough, pure, and free, from the cross-roads grammar school to the groves and halls of the loftiest university."

After three cheers had been given for Provost Pepper, Mr. Coudert said :

"Gentlemen, I presume you have heard of the chancellor's foot, every lawyer has. They used to talk a great deal about the chancellor's conscience; a certain old writer said: 'What! decide cases according to the chancellor's conscience? You may as well decide according to the length of the chancellor's foot. Now one chancellor hath a long foot; another a short foot; another an indifferent foot.' I am going to present to you a new-born chancellor, who has a very big foot. And every time he puts it down on a lie or a sham or a fraud, that foot is felt. It is not one of the least charming elements of this occasion that you will have the rare pleasure of listening to the practised orator whom I am about to introduce to you. There are two classes of people who always want to hear him: first, those who never have heard him; and second, those who have.

"I will now introduce Hon. George William Curtis, who will talk of the College of Columbia and the intellectual life of New York."

Mr. Curtis, on rising, received a hearty welcome and said:

"Mr. Chairman, after a day so memorable; after a discourse so wise and eloquent; after a dinner so delightful, the first exulting words that rise naturally to our lips are, 'Hail, Columbia!' In every glowing moment of this day I have been remembering the lines of a poet whose name I fear is not so familiar to this company as it should be; for his greatest poem was a song of Columbia! He was born about the time your College was founded. He had the gift of foresight, and the gift of song. When you have heard the lines that I shall quote I think you will be at a loss to decide whether he were greater prophet or poet. These are the lines :

“ ‘Columbia, Columbia, in glory arise,
 The queen of the world, and the child of the skies,
 Thy genius commands thee ; with rapture behold,
 While ages on ages thy splendors unfold.

* * * * * *

“ ‘ Let the crimes of the East —— ’

(Here the poet evidently refers to Harvard and Yale.)

“ ‘ Let the crimes of the East ne’er encrimson thy name ;
 Be freedom and science and virtue thy fame.’

“ I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that there is a single son of Columbia, with a perfectly unprejudiced mind, who does not agree with Dr. Timothy Dwight, whose verses I have quoted to you, one of the renowned presidents of Yale, whose ample mantle has fallen upon the equal and sturdy shoulders of his lineal descendant, the present president of Yale,—not one unprejudiced son of Columbia who does not think that he was great as a poet, greater as a prophet, but greatest as a truth-teller.

“ It must be always delightful to dine with the queen of the world, and the child of the skies. But there is to me to-day a peculiar pleasure in sitting at this table, not only because it is a tribute to Columbia and of honor to my friend Mr. Low, but because Columbia College was the nucleus of the University of the State of New York. And as my friend Mr. Low to-day enters upon the presidency of Columbia College, so four days ago, by the grace of my colleagues, I was made Chancellor of the University of New York. My first official duty, therefore, is one which, however long my term of office may be, will be surpassed by no other in happiness to me. It is to offer the warm right hand of fellowship and cordial congratulation of all the higher institutions of learning in the State of New York, which together compose the university, to your new elected President, Mr. Low.

“ There is gentlemen, as you may remember—certainly if you are Trustees of Professors of Columbia College you may recall it—some vague tradition of a little collision

between the University and Columbia College. I have heard it whispered that a distinguished predecessor of mine in office once presented himself to the distinguished President of Columbia College. 'Mr. President,' said the Chancellor, 'I have come to visit Columbia College.' There was possibly a certain tone in the way in which he made that declaration. The President of Columbia College, with that dignified urbanity with which you may always recognize the gentleman who holds that office,—the President of Columbia College said: 'Mr. Chancellor, do you claim a right to visit Columbia College?' My distinguished predecessor remembering the greater chancellor of Queen Elizabeth, did as that chancellor did, of whom the poet tells us that 'he, smiling, put the question by.' The President of Columbia, with continuing courtesy, added: 'Mr. Chancellor, if you claim a right to visit the College, all gates are hopelessly barred. If you come as a friend, every door in Columbia College is wide open.' I trust that I am much too wise a chancellor to run against any conservative traditions in dealing with Columbia College, and I know only that so long as I am the Chancellor of the University the University will never knock at the door of Columbia College, except as its oldest and its truest friend.

"Now, gentlemen of the Alumni, there is one distinction of Columbia College which the sagacious and sonorous Dr. Dwight seems to me neither to have foreseen nor to have sung. For more than a century Columbia, surrounded by the astounding material growth of the city of New York, has calmly represented the dignity, the loftiness and value of the intellectual life. Columbia, like all the Continental colleges, did not,—and it was not in their time so great a need,—did not so much train scholars as she trained patriots and leaders of men. Some familiarity with the history of men and of nations, some tasting of the golden fruit of human genius, the accumulated literature of the world, enriched the minds of her pupils with lofty aims, with noble ideals, and supplied them in their day, revealing to them the priceless and excellent resources of liberty, and the

splendid sophistries of arbitrary power. Like all those earlier colleges, those pupils took their degrees *ad eundem*, with John Payne, with John Marsden, with John Martin. They did not edit Greek plays, but they made a great people. In the great work of Hamilton and others was no fugitive or scattered effort, showing to us the adversary and slinking from the lists in which the immortal garland was to be run for; but they led, in great part, the great movements of their time. The colonial college obeyed the first injunction of Bishop Berkeley to your first President before Kings was transfigured into Columbia: 'My friend, first of all, see that they are well taught in Greek and Latin'; which was simply the good Bishop's way of saying: 'The moment that Anthon and Drisler are born, secure them for Columbia College.'

"What was said to the late Governor of Rhode Island, Stephen Hopkins, might well be said of Columbia College in that day, or of any colonial college: 'We prize you for your Honor's superior abilities in the classics, in natural philosophy, in mathematics; but what we chiefly prize is your wise government of the people.' Your great Alumni, whose names were recalled this morning, illuminating all that fell from the lips of the President, John Jay, Alexander Hamilton, Robert Livingston, Gouverneur Morris, Philip Van Courtlandt, Henry Rutgers, and a long list more of our most illustrious and familiar names were the leaders of the thought that made the State of New York. The colonial college largely led the Revolution and the movements in the field. Independence secured and declared, three fifths of the members of the constitutional convention were college-bred men. That great instrument adopted, Princeton and Columbia joined hands and wrote the 'Federalist,' the great and resistless argument for national union, and finally, to crown the mighty movement of a generation in the forum and the field, that puissant son of Columbia, Alexander Hamilton, lifted the Empire State of New York into the American Union.

"This educated leadership of American civilization first in

the settlement of New England, led by college men, then in the great following movement of the Revolution, gives to the proceedings of this day an historical significance. Those were the men who blazed the path; they were college men who made the government; they were college men who were our first great leaders in the immortal race upon which we have entered. And I know no praise, no compliment to the college so great at this moment in this country as the character and the career of the men who sneer at colleges and deride the higher politics, wiser statesmanship, and political honesty as the moonstruck sentimentality of college presidents, professors, and alumni.

"I had thought, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—I had thought, as an American citizen, that educated intelligence, the light of experience, comprehensive intellectual grasp, and lofty moral principles were quite as safe, quite as sound counsellors of the state as the ignorance of the slums, the drunkenness of the saloons, or the corruption of the bosses. Take from our political life its educated, its college-educated leaders, and entrust the political destinies of this country to the men who sneer at the college and fawn upon the saloon, who regard government as a bargain, and political honesty as flabby nonsense, and the American Republic is smitten by its own children, and once more the Son of the Morning falls from heaven.

"Now, gentlemen, that Columbia means to continue its political leadership in this community, I think is very clearly demonstrated by the fact that you have called to the presidency of the College a man so fully inspired by the modern spirit, and yet with that spirit who blends so ably a wise and moderate self-control, that we are reminded of nothing more forcibly than of the governor in an engine. As you know, the mechanical function of the governor is very simple. It is a contrivance for securing uniformity of velocity against varying resistance. Now I suppose that the resistance of the Columbia machine varies from the rollicking radicalism of the Board of Trustees, down to the conservative immobility of the Freshman class. I am sure

there is no man who knows him doubts for a moment that, whatever the resistance and however varying, the new governor will maintain a uniform velocity of purpose and of performance. For one, at least, in the noble and inspiring words that he spoke this morning I detect this tone : that the most insidious tendency, the most seductive, to which the modern college is now exposed, is the danger—if you will allow the word—of degrading all its enormous resources to subserviency to the material spirit. For a college has two hands : with one she leads the pupil to measure heights and depths, to analyze the subtle forces and explore the secrets of nature, to unlock all the treasures of the earth for human service ; with the other she lifts him to commerce with the skies. With one hand she gives him knowledge ; with the other, truth. With one hand she unfolds to his eye and mind the exquisite structure of the flower ; with the other she touches his soul with its transcendent beauty. The hand that teaches and opens and measures and unlocks, is the use of the college ; the hand that lifts, is the glory of the college. Montaigne said nobly : ‘ It is well to teach a young man to decline virtue ; it is better to teach him to love virtue.’ Undoubtedly a college is to impart information, to diffuse knowledge. That is the function of Columbia College here to-day in this city ; but it has also that other and greater function, to stimulate the intellectual and moral forces of this community. Here stands the College at the very heart of our amazing and incredible industrial prosperity. Here it stands, where all material activities were never so active, never so splendid, never so seductive. And Columbia, if I heard aright the undertone of the voice that we heard this morning, Columbia is the voice, serene, enduring, steadfast, that says to the material spirit of New York, gorgeously robed in the success that dazzles the world : ‘ It is thy spirit, my city ; but greater is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.’

“ It is no new ship, gentlemen, that we launch to-day ; it is an old and familiar craft, whose flag has braved a hundred

years the battle and the breeze. No, it is not a new ship. But it is a new captain whom we salute. In the British navy it was a tradition and an ordinance that when an English fleet went into action, the Admiral of the Blue led the van and the Admiral of the White held the rear. Columbia is going once more into action. Her officers are tried and true; her crew is picked; the eyes of a thousand veterans are fixed upon her as she sails; and we greet with a cheer, which is in itself a triumph, her new captain as he steps upon the quarter-deck—the Admiral who shall lead the van and hold every point,—in himself alone the Admiral of the Blue and the White, the victorious colors of Columbia.”

Mr. Curtis took his seat amidst prolonged and energetic cheering, which only subsided when Mr. Coudert said: “I deeply regret that I shall have a disappointment for you; the accomplished scholar and most eloquent gentleman whom we expected to-night to speak of Columbia and the city of Brooklyn is detained by domestic affliction. I am sure that you will sympathize with him, remembering the kindness and cordiality with which he had agreed to be one of us to-night.

“I desire to say, however, as some consolation, that I have requested a most eminent leader of thought in the United States—one whose name stands second to none in our obligation and respect; I speak of President Eliot,—to speak after the regular toasts shall have been exhausted. You have therefore that pleasure in store.”

Mr. Coudert then introduced Mr. Charles S. Smith, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who responded to “Columbia and Mercantile New York.” Mr. Smith said:

“I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Alumni of Columbia College, that you have called to the presidency of your ancient institution a cultivated merchant who has inherited a name distinguished among the founders of the commerce of New York, a gentleman to whom fame came early, and in whose hands a kind Providence has placed the reins of power. For, sir, what position is more potential and far-reaching than his to whom is intrusted the

training and education of the youths of this republic? Executive capacity and the faculty for organization are indispensable qualifications for the head of a great college; the public record of your President gives ample assurance that in these important requisites he is the man for the place. The government of the large cities of the United States has been for half a century, and until quite recently, a reproach to republican institutions. I am sure that you will agree with me that we are under great obligations to Ex-Mayor Low for demonstrating, in the courageous administration of his office as Mayor of Brooklyn, that business principles and not partisan methods should be the rule for municipal government. While I do not believe that the millennium of city reform has arrived, nevertheless I am grateful to Ex-Mayor Low for the lesson in practical politics which he has given to us, and I believe his example is bearing fruit in a wide field.

“Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I hold that in your recent choice of President you have given emphatic expression to the toast you have assigned to me, for ‘Columbia and Mercantile New York’ are joined by your own act.

“There has always been an intimate connection between commerce and institutions of sound learning. They stand in the relation of mother and daughter; for commerce was one of the earliest occupations of our race, commencing almost as early as any thing human. It is older than any patent of nobility, older than written history. The late President Hitchcock asserted that ‘commerce has from remote antiquity always led the historic march of civilization.’ The earliest merchant was of necessity a traveller. He first appreciated the necessity of knowledge and acquired his education in the world’s university, and down through the ages he has been a founder and patron of the school, college, library, and university. Commerce has in all times contributed her quota of men who have taken conspicuous part in the formation and upbuilding of great states and empires.

“More than a thousand years before the Christian era a

trading company of Ishmaelites, going down to Egypt with their camels loaded with spices, myrrh, and aloes, bought a boy and sold him as a slave in the great capital of that famous land. This boy Joseph became not only a statesman and ruler, the Bismarck of his time, but also a great merchant. He made the first corner in grain, for we read that he bought it without number, as the sands of the sea; he also was a great land speculator, for we find in history that he bought all the land in the Delta of the Nile excepting that owned by the priests. In the first century of our era, a Roman citizen, whose writings have probably influenced more men than those of any other in history, became in connection with his missionary labors the first Christian commercial traveller, for the Apostle Paul tells us that with his own hands he made tents, then an article of prime necessity, and sold them to pay his expenses.

“Nicholas Cruger, a nephew of John Cruger, who was the first President of our Chamber of Commerce, brought to New York a lad who was a clerk in his shipping office in Santa Cruz. This lad’s name was Alexander Hamilton. And Alexander Hamilton’s name honors the list of graduates of Columbia College.

“DeWitt Clinton also received his education in your College; although the project of building the Erie Canal was considered and recommended by the Chamber of Commerce in 1786, yet we are indebted to Clinton for founding, in 1817, the commercial supremacy of New York by his persistence and energy in uniting the Lakes and the Hudson River by this great waterway.

“Warren Hastings went from a counting-house in London to be the head of the Government of India, and he consolidated and saved that great empire for the British crown. Sir Robert Peel’s father was a Manchester manufacturer and merchant, the son was one of England’s greatest prime-ministers since the days of Pitt, and Richard Cobden was also a manufacturer. John Bright, whose name will never be mentioned in an assembly of Americans without profound regard, for while he was the friend of humanity, he

never failed in our time of trial to use his eloquent pen and tongue in favor of American interests and for justice in dealing with this country. He, too, was a merchant and manufacturer of cottons and carpets ; his firm still exists. Gladstone is the son of a Liverpool merchant. A member of the British Cabinet, and the leader of the House of Commons, who adds lustre to the name of "Smith," is a publisher of books ; and Gambetta, the finest orator of his country since Mirabeau, and who had the genius of common-sense, was the son of a small retail grocer in France.

"After the battle of Sadowa, an Austrian and Prussian officer, who had been friends and who were engaged upon opposite sides in that battle, met in friendly conversation. The Prussian said to his friend: 'Your soldiers fought bravely ; they were well commanded ; but our needle-gun gave us the victory.' 'Yes,' said the Austrian, 'that is all true ; but that is not all. It was the educated brains at the but-ends of your muskets.'

"And so, Mr. Chairman, the time has gone by when the uneducated man can become a great merchant, although he may acquire wealth. The ideal merchant must pass from the discipline of the university to the counting-room and the exchange ; and if this great city of New York desires to retain her commercial supremacy she must sustain with enlightened liberality her institutions of learning.

"I regret, sir, to find the distinguished father of your President absent from this table to-night. In his long career he has illustrated the type of the great Christian merchant. No history of the commerce of this country can be written that fails to record the name of A. A. Low, prominently on its pages."

Mr. Coudert then arose and said: "You have heard the very instructive discourse from our distinguished friend the President of the Chamber of Commerce and you have the very best authority for what I have always suspected, but never knew certainly, namely, that the first instance on record of a legitimate business transaction was Joseph sold by his brethren.

"We all know something about the past of Columbia. There is much of which we feel proud: nothing of which we feel ashamed. We know much of her present situation in which there is a great deal to gratify us, and nothing to discourage us. But as to the future, which is concealed by a thick veil, some of us not endowed with the prophetic vision may have heard doubts about. They will all be removed now by one of Columbia's best, staunchest, truest, and most loyal friends, Bishop Potter."

As Bishop Potter rose the College cheer, "Hurray! Hurray! Hurray! C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A!" re-echoed through the room. The Bishop said:

"I am asked, Mr. President, to speak of the Columbia of the Future. The text is significant, because just now they have under consideration in Congress, I believe, a bill to make it illegal to deal in 'futures.' To be sure that legislation is designed to apply especially to Chicago; and this only goes to show—what we all know—that a very objectionable thing in Chicago may be a very excellent thing in New York.

"But if we may not deal in futures, I suppose we may at least dream of them, and I am sure that, as others have had their dreams of the future of this venerable institution, I have had mine.

"I have called it a venerable institution. The term is relative, and when used to describe a College only some two hundred years old, must, to other than American ears, have an odd sound. A party of New Yorkers were crossing a 'quad' in Oxford, when one of them, an enthusiastic and observant young matron, pausing to press the turf tentatively with her dainty boot, exclaimed: 'Why can't we have grass like that in America?' to whom the attendant janitor replied with a tone in which compassionate condescension struggled with contempt: 'Madam, it takes a thousand years to grow grass like that!' Well, it takes a thousand years more or less to make a venerable college; but in a country where nothing of the sort can be much more than two hundred years old,—two centuries makes an

antiquity of its own, and carries its larger responsibilities of the future with it. Yes, that is the point. Accumulated experience is, or ought to be, accumulated capital. 'So old a fool,' said an impatient friend of mine, in my hearing, not long ago, 'and yet *such* a fool!' A college, like a man, ought with years to have outgrown some follies, even if it perpetuates others. And I think we have.

"One of them is the folly of thinking that what has been must be and shall be to the end. The conservative force, in education, as in politics, is a valuable one; but it may well discriminate a little as to what it conserves. The present arrangement of the ordinary college *curriculum*, for instance, is one which is endeared to American educators by a tradition unbroken from our American beginnings. There has always been in every college a four years' course, with Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior years. But there are a good many observant educators, I think who are not clear that it is the wisest or most efficient system. One thing is tolerably certain, that if, as we at any rate who are here to-night believe, a college education is essential to the adequate equipment of a man for the work of life, it should be brought within the reach of the largest possible number of young men. But a four years' college course and a three years' course in a school of law or medicine or theology is to the vast majority of young men simply an impossibility, and as a consequence, statistics show us that the ratio of college graduates is steadily falling below the ratio of increase of our population. Now, when you consider that there is not only more wealth but more general culture and more of that keen competition which makes exact learning in any department increasingly valuable, this is a situation that requires to be recognized and intelligently dealt with. For myself, I do not hesitate to say that the Columbia of the future may well consider the question of so reconstructing her course as to make it possible for one, honorably and equitably, to win her degree without so large an expenditure of time and money.

"And to this end the Columbia of the future, in view

especially of her peculiar and somewhat exceptional position, may, I venture to think, wisely consider another step. She is the one great College or University in this country in a great city. It is often urged as an objection against her. In one sense it is an objection. It is quite true that, as that phrase is ordinarily employed, she cannot easily have any college life. The associations, intimacies, enthusiasms, which, in the case of young men temporarily removed from their homes, so easily grow up are less probable and less practicable with her. But, suppose that you were to 'cut the college course in two,'—as some one has expressively phrased it,—suppose that you were to relegate the work of the Freshman and Sophomore years to a department of the College locally removed from its present site yet adjacent to the city, in which we could have something in space, in rural environment, in dignity and attractiveness of structure and fabric, worthy of an institution aiming to incarnate the best traditions of Eton, and Harrow, and Rugby and something more, and to carry its undergraduates so much farther as would be equivalent to the first two years of the present college course, you would then have achieved two results: first, you would have advanced the youth who does not graduate to a higher standard than ever before; again, you would have created the opportunity for that associated collegiate life which would endure after one has passed to the intra-mural *curriculum*, so to speak, of the material Columbia that is; and in the third place you would have reduced the actual college course as we now understand that term, to two or, at most, three years.

"This, I am strongly persuaded, gentlemen, is, in one aspect of the College, no unworthy future for it, and no impracticable way out of some of its present perplexities. One of these, increasingly urgent every day with the increasing life and many-sided activities of the College, is the homely but imperative question of material space. The buildings at present—shall I say huddled—together on the present site are eminently worthy, at any rate the more modern of them, of a fitter and more dignified setting. But

the danger is lest, under the pressure of immediate necessity, the present overcrowding shall be simply aggravated. There is but one solution of the present problem. The College must colonize. Part of its work, and that part of it which is more distinctly identified with its earlier traditions, must seek its adequate opportunity amid surroundings and under conditions such as may easily be found just across the Harlem River (I am not, I beg to say, retained in this matter in the interest of any especial real-estate operation, and so I will add) or elsewhere, where buildings capable of housing a thousand young men, and college halls and dormitories, recitation-rooms, gymnasias, a dignified and worthy chapel, and all that pertains to the higher and the highest culture of youth just passing into the age of responsible manhood could be had; where there could be a personal oversight and discipline which, two or three years later, would not be needed; and where there would prevail a principle of administration which did not commit the grave error of putting upon the shoulders of those whose gristle had not yet hardened into bone the graver responsibilities of full-grown men. Under such an arrangement, when, amid such surroundings, the first half of the present college course had been completed, a riper youth would pass at once more intelligently and more responsibly to the higher *curriculum* within the present walls.

"This, gentlemen, in brief, is one of my dreams of Columbia's future. But it is interwoven and interlaced with many others. In these midnight moments I may not tarry to discuss them, but, as you will see from this single specimen, they are dreams not of revolution but of readjustment.

"And that is precisely what the future of Columbia waits for. Its methods of administration wait for a wise readjustment. Trustee and not Professor, though I am, I am constrained to express my conviction that the governing body of a university should be its *Senatus Collegium*. No set of men can possibly have so large and vital a stake in a university as its several faculties. And is there anywhere, gentlemen Alumni and gentlemen Trustees, a body of men

more capable or trustworthy than the men composing the various Faculties of Columbia College? Believe me, no dream of a nobler future for Columbia can leave them out as largely shaping and determining the policy of that future!

“And as with the administration of the College, so with its relations to the community and to the educational institutions about it. It is a noble distinction of Columbia College that, already, she is the centre of an intellectual life which, while having no definite or formal relation to her own, is yet, in a most real and interesting sense, a part of her. Did you ever walk up Madison Avenue of an evening? For, if so, you must have seen that, at night, the windows of the College gleam like a lighthouse—true symbol of the illumination that streams forth on every hand. And, if you were to pass in, you would find that on almost every evening of the week there is meeting there some society, literary, scientific, classical, or historical, which finds within those walls a welcome and a home, and owes the opportunity for gathering its disciples about it to your *Alma Mater's* motherly and unstinted hospitality. As a matter of fact, there are some twenty-five or thirty such societies practically domiciled within the College walls, and finding there their working and efficient centre.

“Such a fact is at once a symbol and a prophecy of what the Columbia of the future may easily become. There are in the city of New York schools of theology, schools of mechanic arts, of music, of applied science, any one of which would find in some of our courses of instruction in valuable additions to their own *curriculum*. Let me take those which train men of my own profession as an illustration of all the rest. Said a young divine to a professor of this College, to whom I am indebted for the incident and for a great deal more: ‘I am not happy in dealing with workingmen. They ask questions that I cannot answer, and start subjects of discussion concerning which I am not informed. They meet me with socialistic theories in which I am sure there is a fallacy, but I cannot detect it or expose it.’ And yet such a young man is a graduate of one of

our foremost divinity schools, and has the history of all the heresies at his finger-ends. But the questions that touch the foundations of society to-day, the practical applications and the sophistical perversions of the law of human brotherhood as taught by the Founder of the religion whose ambassador he is—these he knows absolutely nothing about. John Stuart Mill, and Herbert Spencer, and Saint Simon, and Karl Marx are names that, to him, only represent ideas to be distrusted or abhorred. He has never been taught to distinguish the wheat from the chaff. He knows nothing of political economy, nothing of social science, nothing, in other words, of realms of knowledge which concern those burning questions which touch the family, the state, the Church with equal closeness and directness, and to be ignorant of which, in an age like ours, is for any man who aspires to be a leader and teacher of other men to be equally impotent and obsolete. There is a popular vulgarism (if you choose to call it so) which just here is singularly discriptive. In politics lately we have heard a superannuated political leader called a 'back-number.' He is out of date. His aptitudes are stale. They have no pertinence to the demands of the hour. Such clergymen are 'back-numbers,' and, because of it, they are either out of touch with their constituencies, or else, in their ignorant eagerness to get into touch with them, the apostles of every folly and the preachers of every crudity or fallacy with which some smart sciolist is tickling the ears of the groundlings.

"Now then, there is an easy way out of this. It is not necessary to revolutionize the *curriculum* of every theological seminary, though it would be well very often to widen it. But it is at once easy and practicable and eminently desirable, that the seminary should be related to the College, so that students of divinity shall come here as a part of their seminary course, and attend lectures on such subjects as I have referred to, and then, whenever they have passed a creditable examination in them, should be entitled to recognition of that fact, as has been happily suggested, by receiving their theological degree with the additional

distinction '*cum laude*.' Such affiliation of the College to institutions of various learning around it would at once enlarge their usefulness and ennoble our own, and go far towards the realization of one's dream of the ideal university.

"As you see, gentlemen, the theme you have given me widens as we pursue it, and I may not do so farther. My dreams of the Columbia of the future ascend to still loftier heights and image to my mind's eye schools and foundations which concern that mightiest empire which we call Christendom and which shall deal with the facts of human history as they relate not alone to one world but to two.

"But I may not pursue them. As I take my seat, however, let me say frankly that I am not insensible of that capital omission which, to many minds, will seem simply unpardonable. I have said nothing about athletics. Well the fact is, gentlemen, I am afraid to! Matthew Arnold talks about a 'stream of tendency,' and I am keenly sensible, in this matter of athletics, which way ours is moving.

"But be that as it may, I believe with all my heart in Columbia's grander future! Her honorable past predicts it. The brilliant administration of the great teacher and leader whose place we fill to-day, and the memory of whose rare learning, splendid industry, and ever-fresh enthusiasm is a crown of glory to the College,—these are at once the pledges and the prophecies of victories yet to flower out of battles which *he* nobly fought, and taught *us* how to win! And the robust manhood, the serene courage, the thoughtful candor, the wide sympathies, the resolute integrity, and the consecrated purpose of him whom we inaugurate to-day,—these are the pledges of an ascending pathway up which, to grander and nobler triumphs yet to come, shall advance the Columbia of the future!"

Mr. Coudert then announced that over ten thousand dollars had already been subscribed to lay out the Athletic Grounds, and after the cheering had subsided said: "Before I call upon the eminent gentleman who has so kindly consented to speak, I ought to say—not that it is necessary,

even though he is taken unaware, but simply to emphasize the obligation under which he places us—that he came here with the idea simply of taking a quiet dinner and of listening. That he now submits to the torture of making an address at this late hour, is an evidence of his right good will towards Columbia. I present President Eliot of Harvard.”

President Eliot, on rising, received a most cordial welcome, and said :

“*Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, and Alumni of Columbia :* I am sure that you will appreciate the risk I take in interjecting my quite unprepared words among all these well-considered speeches, which, as the Chairman facetiously intimated, have already been furnished to the morning papers. But no risk is too great for me to take in the cause which we to-day celebrate.

“Several gentlemen who have spoken to-night have mentioned with pleasure that the faculties of many other colleges have been represented here on this occasion. It is a great pleasure for these representatives of other colleges, gentlemen, to be here—a pleasure of hope and expectation. We see placed at your head a young and vigorous man ; a man trained to public affairs ; a layman and a scholar ; a man sprung from the people ; a man from whom we may expect an administration which will give to this city and to this country a university which depends upon no class, no denomination, and no party ; but which comprehends and serves all classes, denominations, and parties. It cannot be said of President Low, as I have seen it said of myself rather frequently of late, that he is an ignorant recluse, or a moth-eaten student ; for he is a recognized master in administration. I say that these sister universities and colleges come here in hope. Do you suppose, gentlemen, that it has ever been a satisfaction to any educated American, or to any man in university or college service in this country, that Columbia has occupied heretofore a position which the Chairman of this meeting ventures to describe as that of mediocrity ? Do you suppose, gentlemen, that we do not

all feel,—these sister colleges and universities,—that we shall all be magnified and honored when Columbia stands forth a university worthy of this magnificent city?

“I confess, gentlemen, that whenever I walk past the buildings of Columbia College they give me a deep sense of humiliation and depression. The buildings of Columbia ought to be the gifts of generous men who know what is the finest monument that a man can build to himself, his friend, or his family. That finest monument in all the world is a college building. Around the old buildings of Harvard,—around Holworthy, Stoughton, Hollis, and Massachusetts,—cluster sweet memories and tender associations for thousands of men. Let the rich and public-spirited men of New York seize upon these precious opportunities which Columbia offers them; let them build you structures worthy, not only of the past, but of the future of this city and this State,—worthy to be the permanent home of literature, science, and art at the chief mercantile and financial centre of the United States.

“And what, gentlemen, has been the method in which the buildings of Columbia, have been procured? They have been procured, for the most part, by pledging the future income of the College, all of which was sure to be sorely needed for purposes of instruction. This may have been a necessity, but it seems to the President of Harvard University,—an institution which spends its whole income but never borrows—a dire necessity indeed.

“I wish I could convey to you my sense of the poverty of Columbia, considering the work it is expected to do. It has passed for a rich university; it has been believed to hold great properties which were to increase in value indefinitely and produce untold thousands of annual income. Yet I have heard here to-night, from my friend, Professor Drisler, on my right, that the entire invested property of the College may be set at \$5,000,000, and we have all heard from my distinguished friend on my left, that the total expenditure of the College was last year \$400,000, of which \$135,000 were procured from fees, and \$265,000 from en-

dowments. President Low further said, that the real estate of the College could not be expected to yield in the future much more than it does already. Now, gentlemen, we spend at Harvard \$800,000 a year, and we have received in gifts of money during the past twenty years, \$5,000,000 in addition to all the invested capital we had before, and in addition to \$2,500,000 given us in lands and buildings withing the same period. Compare this record of a university situated in a provincial village, gentlemen, with that of Columbia, in the rich and luxurious metropolis of America. It is simply impossible to carry on a great university in this expensive city with any such meagre resources as those which Columbia now possesses. She must have manifold more.

“I listened with great interest to the addresses of the morning. They reminded me, and the position of your young President, surrounded as he was by older friends, reminded me, of a similar scene at Harvard more than twenty years ago, when a still younger man took up a similar burden. And I have wanted to say to my friend, that the difficult task which he has assumed would call for all his faith, courage, strength, and enthusiasm, and all his patience, and all your patience, gentlemen ; but that he would find in his arduous work during the next twenty years heartfelt satisfactions and lasting rewards.

“President Low made one remark this morning to which he had not time, perhaps, to give a needed development. In urging that a great university could be built up in a great city, he said that the mass of living human beings gathered in a great city was in itself a world full of interest and instruction for any body of students. That is doubtless true ; and yet, gentlemen, are there not other and nobler worlds which universities are especially designed to explore and reveal? There is the great world of nature : the mountains and seas, the rivers and plains, with all their multitudinous inhabitants,—a boundless field of study and research ; there is the world of history, the ample record of human thoughts and deeds ; there is the still loftier world of the

human imagination, the world of poetry, literature, music, and art. Those are the vaster and fairer worlds which Columbia should incessantly picture to this busy community. They are worlds which lie beyond and above the bustle and strife of factories and markets. Amid this overwhelming turmoil of the actual and real may she hold high the standards of the ideal; amid the whirl of machinery, the din of traffic, and the ebb and flow of human tides, may she keep ever green and fragrant a quiet garden of philosophy and piety."

At the conclusion of President Eliot's speech, calls were made for Mr. James W. Alexander, President of the Princeton Club of New York, and Mr. Coudert, turning to that gentleman, said:

"If I inform the gentleman of our invariable rule, that when a man is called upon to speak he must do it, it will probably be effective. Mr. Alexander."

Mr. Alexander at once rose and said:

"*Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Alumni*: It is my custom to attend a meeting of this sort with my few spontaneous remarks in my pocket. But I have supposed that it was usual to permit guests to sit and listen and not to call them to their feet without notice, when there is a set programme. I feel very much like the woman who went to the clergyman to be married. Those of you who have lived in a clergyman's family as I have, know that it is a very common thing for a couple to present themselves without notice, and ask to be united. This particular couple called on a clergyman in this city, whose name would be recognized if I should mention it, and were seated on the sofa in the parlor when he came down to marry them. He said to himself, 'these people are unaccustomed to this sort of thing; they don't understand what they ought to do; they have never either of them been married.' So he said to them: 'You will please rise.' But they sat perfectly still, and the woman said: 'We have usually sot.'"

"I feel very much the same embarrassment that that

woman did in that situation. But now I am on my feet, I will say that I was very much touched by the delicate compliment to Princeton contained in that portion of the remarks of the Chairman where he said that he was unwilling that Columbia should be vanquished by Harvard or Yale, because I felt that he meant it to be understood, just as plainly as if he had put it into words, that he would consider it a glory to be vanquished by Princeton.

"I could not help thinking, as I sat here looking on your President's face, and remembering his past career, his great attainments and qualities which fit him so well for his high position; I could not help thinking how remarkable it is that you have found a man who combines those qualities which to my recollection have never before been combined in a college president,—the qualities of the scholar and the practised business man. You have chosen a man who has made himself famous not only as a man of affairs, but as a man who has kept up, since his graduation from college, that love of literary lore and cultivated that academic spirit, the maintenance of which elevates the life of the citizen; who has kept up those nobler aims to a greater extent I think than almost any other man engaged in mercantile pursuits, unless I might place in the same category that illustrious Alumnus of this University, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt.

"And I heartily join the voices of the gentlemen who have preceded me, in wishing every success to your new President, whom you might well call your Columbiad, because he is your big gun. I thank you very much for calling on me at this late hour in the evening, and for listening to me so intently. And let me say that I hope your Columbia will go on from this time forth in one uninterrupted career of prosperity, and I assure you that none will hail its further prosperity with more enthusiasm and more pleasure than the Princeton men."

After Mr. Alexander's speech the dinner was brought to a conclusion, and the Alumni separated, having had a most enjoyable evening.

Rev. Richard S. Storrs, D.D., had prepared the following, which we are glad to be able to add to the other speeches.

“ I have been asked to say some words on the relation of the city of Brooklyn to Columbia College. I do it with very great pleasure. Of course, the relation of the two to each other is immediately suggested, and abundantly emphasized by the fact that the College has called one to its highest office, who was born in Brooklyn ; who had there his early education ; who has always, until now, been identified with that city, prominent in its social, religious, political, and literary circles ; to whom it has twice entrusted its highest office, and to whose future it has looked forward with bright hope and large expectation. Nothing more need be said, to show the close relations which do exist, and which must exist, between that city and this College.

“ But it is still further to be noted, that this is not the only personal connection between them. Of your professors, lecturers, and teachers, fifteen, I find, are residents of Brooklyn ; and of your students, in the different departments, nearly two hundred,—one hundred and ninety-three. In the Schools of Arts and Law alone, there are one hundred and eight of these students. Among your graduates also, many are resident citizens of Brooklyn, and are among those most respected and honored in that city.

“ I confess that I have been, myself, somewhat surprised at this result of my inquiries, since Brooklyn and New York have been steadily growing apart from each other, as you know, in the forty-three years of my residence in the one, and my familiar acquaintance with the other. In the early days, which seem now so long ago, when great concerts were given in Castle Garden, when St. George’s Church was on Beekman Street, and the Brick Church on Printing House Square, when Columbia College stood between Barclay and Murray Streets, and when stately mansions arose around the Battery, and looked down upon the Bowling Green, we were near each other ; only a narrow strait between us. Now that both cities have vastly expanded, New York reaching up toward Poughkeepsie and Connecti-

cut, and Brooklyn out to Queens County and the ocean, each is more distinctly separate from the other. Even the Bridge, with the elevated railways, does not maintain them in an equally close and complete combination.

“Visitors from New York come frequently to Brooklyn, going out even to the Park and down the superb Ocean Parkway beyond it; but the social affiliations between the two cities are less general than they were. A fair proportion of the people in Brooklyn come to New York for daily business, but they return at nightfall for rest and leisure and the pleasures of home. We have our own libraries, hospitals, asylums, and literary societies, on that side of the river, only one or two of which were there when I was first established in the city. We have our many churches, our great and sufficient commercial establishments, our diversified industries; and we have our own admirable training-schools, for young men and young women, than which none have a higher or more deserved repute among the colleges, or with the public.

“It has seemed to me, therefore, surprising that so many students should still come from Brooklyn to Columbia College; that so many of your teachers should have the good taste and the good fortune to find their pleasant homes among us; and yet, perhaps, there need be no surprise: for Brooklyn is pre-eminently a city of homes, the homes of intelligent and prosperous people; not always of the wealthiest class, but by no means of the poorest; of just that sort of people who particularly desire education for their children, and the best education which the country will afford. The number of students going from the city, year by year, to the different attractive universities and colleges, is therefore very large. Many are drawn to Harvard, by its manifold noble courses of instruction, and by its great fame; many others go to Yale, and many to Princeton; while not a few find their way to the smaller colleges, Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, and the others, where the personal contact between teachers and pupils is perhaps more intimate than in larger institutions, and where

the beauty of the scenery around the college is a constant delight,—is, in fact, no mean power of education.

“But almost two hundred, it appears, find their way hither, to the various schools at the head of which our friend, Mr. Low, is hereafter to stand. I do not doubt, for one, that this tendency will continue, will be even increased, as his presidency continues, and becomes, as we all know it will continually become, more distinguished and more fruitful. There is one obvious reason why this should be, in the fact that those studying here, who are from Brooklyn, can still live at home, and remain enfolded in the family life.

“I do not think that I, for one, overvalue this advantage ; perhaps, even, I do not estimate it so highly as others may. I have no fear of special dangers to be encountered by a youth who goes from home into college life, even at a distance. There are dangers everywhere. Temptation is not wholly unknown even here in New York, largely sanctified as no doubt the city is. A man may find temptation on the summit of Mount Washington, or on any lonely island girt by the sea. Where the indolent, self-indulgent, or immoral temper is in the lad, it does not matter very much where he is sent. He will find, or make, temptation for himself at Amherst or at Yale, as he would in any German university. But if his spirit is sound and sweet, is christianly intellectual, if the home, in other words, has done its fair work for him, he will meet less temptation, in my best judgment, at either of the principal colleges of the country, than he will in the counting-room, or in any department of manufacturing enterprise, or in any newspaper office of which I know.

“His occupation will be regular and wholesome ; his associates helpful to whatever is good in him ; the influence of his teachers will be constant and salutary ; and his continual and stimulating mental work will be a great safeguard to his moral life. There is a vast amount of nonsense talked about the specially perilous temptations of college life ; those of us who have been through it know better. And my strong impression is, that if I wanted to put a

young man, with right tendencies to start with, into the place most favorable to a vigorous and noble moral development, I would send him to college ; not out to sea, not into business, not to any secluded hamlet, but into the thick of college life, where the thoroughly democratic temper prevails, and every man takes rank according to his ability and work ; where young life throbs with high aspiration : and where the general atmosphere of the place is enlightening and uplifting. And, of course, there are some advantages in sending one away from home, teaching him early the lessons of practical self-guidance and self-control, in circumstances and in scenes not previously familiar.

“ But when the family wishes, as multitudes of families do wish, to keep their sons at home, and still to afford them the best advantages of the higher training, and larger acquisition, which only distinguished institutions can offer, it is perfectly natural that, if living in Brooklyn, they should turn to this College as the one for their children, and the tendency will only widen, I am sure, and assume constantly larger proportions, as our population, which has multiplied already twelve times during my own life in Brooklyn, shall multiply still further, into the millions.

“ There is yet another relation in which we stand to this institution as its conscious and grateful beneficiaries. A College like this, with its many harmonious and inter-active departments, exalts always before the view of the community in which it is placed, the beauty and power of intellectual pursuits ; it holds up the ideal of a generously cultivated manhood and womanhood. Mr. Bryce speaks of this, you remember, as a vast and constant benefit conferred by the smaller colleges upon those communities directly surrounding them. It is a just and discerning suggestion of that admirable writer, a suggestion which may be fresher on the other side of the ocean than it can be on this. It applies as well to this vast community, and to that part of it which expands so rapidly beyond the Bridge, as to that on this side.

“ The admiration for wealth, and the incessant pursuit of it, are here presented, within a radius of a dozen miles from

yonder City Hall, in their most impressive and glittering exhibition. The moral atmosphere around us is continually charged and surcharged with influences from them, and all who minister to the higher needs and nature of man have to do their work under these conditions. Open a place of stimulating amusement, it will be filled the first night. Open a scheme of commercial profit, and you need policemen at the doors to keep the struggling crowds in order. But open a school of the higher class, and it grows slowly ; publish a book of the highest character, and it makes only slight and limited impression. We seem in danger, sometimes, of having mere metallic influences infiltrated into our personal and social moral life, until the finer and tenderer fibres of the spirit are hardened as into stone. It is well, then, beautiful, full of promise, that such an institution as this, and as the others allied and sympathetic with it, should stand eminent and shining amid the rattle of trade, in the sight of anxious and hurrying populations, and in front of the homes of the wealthy, to show to all that there is a good, higher and lovelier than the good of the purse ; that training of the mind, and its equipment with large knowledge, are better than mere success in business ; that what makes a man freer in the universe of Truth is of finer influence than what makes his bank credit more sure and simple.

“ We honor charity when we house and equip it with all appliances for its Divine work. We honor justice, when we furnish it with buildings suitable and sufficient for its august office. We honor and exalt Christianity itself before the eyes and thoughts of men, when we rear the solid and stately church for the scene of its efforts and its triumphs. We honor learning, when we give it that which it needs as the fitting and noble material furnishing for its preservation and distribution. And it, in turn, advances and blesses the society which so confesses indebtedness to it. Your College has done this in the years which are past. It did it, as I remember it, forty years ago, when Charles King left the editor's chair to become its President. It has never done it hitherto more signally than under the inspira-

tion of President Barnard, at whose death we all were mourners. It will do it, I am sure, and more largely than ever under the influence of this dear and honored Brooklyn youth and man who now succeeds him.

“In that silent and far-reaching benefit, admonishing and enriching life in all the circles on which it falls, we who remain in the city which he leaves will always share with you. I trust, therefore, that students from our homes, of either sex, will continue to come in increasing numbers to this honored institution, and I hope that even your funds may be augmented when the need for it arrives, by the glad and grateful gifts of those of my fellow-townsmen who feel the value of what the College has done, and who inherit the blessing of old, having neither poverty nor astonishing riches.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI
OF
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

1889-90.

OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEE.

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GEORGE G. DEWITT, JR., '67, *Vice-President*, 88 Nassau Street.
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WM. S. SLOAN, '82, *Secretary*, 26 Exchange Place.

TERM EXPIRES OCTOBER, 1890.

J. H. VAN AMRINGE, '60, 115 West 44th Street.
NICHOLAS FISH, '67, 120 Broadway.
JOHN K. REES, '72, Columbia College.
ROBERT C. CORNELL, '74, 52 William Street.

TERM EXPIRES OCTOBER, 1891.

C. A. SILLIMAN, '50, 25 Whitehall Street.
WILLIAM G. LATHROP, JR., '62, 71 Wall Street.
ABM. VAN SANTVOORD, '65, 55 Broadway.
WM. FELLOWES MORGAN, '80, Arch 4, Brooklyn Bridge.

TERM EXPIRES OCTOBER, 1892.

W. H. BUTTERWORTH, '64, 115 Broadway.
JASPER T. GOODWIN, '76, Columbia College.
JOHN B. PINE, '77, 50 Pine Street.
LINCOLN CROMWELL, '86, 1 Greene Street.

The following are the conditions for membership in the Association of the Alumni:

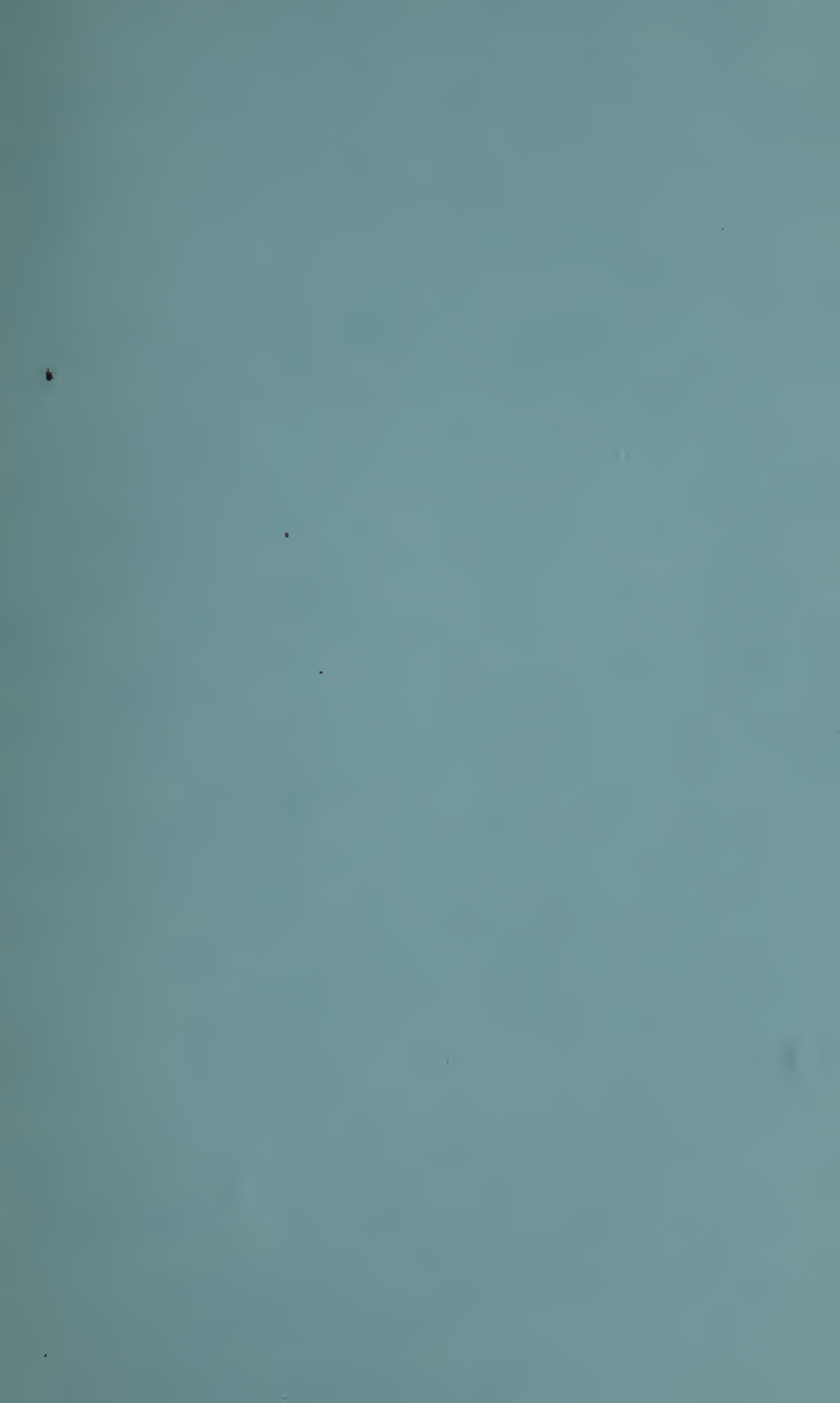
ARTICLE II. SEC. 2.—Any graduate from the Academic Department of Columbia College, and any graduate from any of the associated schools of Columbia College who shall have been for at least three years a regular member of the Academic Department, and who shall not have graduated from any other college, may become a regular member of this corporation by signing the roll of the members to be kept by the treasurer, and paying the dues for one year or for life.

SEC. 3.—Any person who shall not have graduated from the college, but who shall have been a member of a class in the Academic Department, which shall have graduated, and any graduate from the other departments, may be elected, by the Standing Committee of this association, an associate member, and become such member on signing such roll, and making such payment as mentioned in the preceding section.

ARTICLE III. SEC. 1.—Every regular and associate member shall hereafter pay to the treasurer the sum of two dollars annually, or in lieu thereof a life-membership fee of thirty dollars as a commutation for annual dues. All monies paid as commutation fees shall be funded under the direction of the Standing Committee, and shall be deemed a permanent fund to an amount not exceeding \$1,500, and the interest only shall be appropriated to the current expenses of this association.

The roll will be found at meetings of the association, and at all other times at the office of

ALEXANDER B. SIMONDS, *Treasurer*,
No. 49 Wall Street.





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